The People's Korea

No. 1,036 EVERY SATURDAY APRIL 4, 1981 Per Copy Price: ¥250 (US$1.00)

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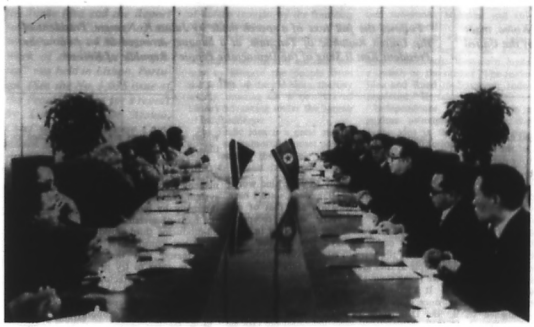
DPRK, Tanzanian Leaders Urge Cooperation among Third World Nations



President Kim Il Sung and other leaders of the DPRK held a series of talks in Pyongyang with Tanzanian President Julius K. Nyerere and his delegation. Photo shows their March 26 talks. (KCNA Radiophoto)

The Tanzanian leader on March 26 expressed full support to the reunification of the divided country by welcoming UN membership for the new and reunified nation of Korea.

Speaking at a banquet arranged in Pyongyang by the DPRK President in his honor, President Myerere said that he was anxious to see and hear more about recent developments in "Korean agriculture and irrigation." He declared, ". . . ultimately, agricultural production provides the key to the freedom of our people and the independence of our nation."

Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, at the invitation of President Kim Il Sung flew into Pyongyang on March 26 on the last leg of his NE Asian trip which took him to Japan and the People's Republic of China.

Arriving in Pyongyang together with President Julius K. Nyerere and madam were Minister of Foreign Affairs Salim Ahmed Salim, Minister for State of the President's Office G. Y. Kahama, Minister for Communications and Transport I.M. Kadume, Minister for Planning of Zanzibar Ussi Khamis Ussi, Press Secretary to the President Paul Sozigwa and others.

The banquet was held at the Kumsusan Assembly Hall on the evening of March 26.

In his speech at the banquet, President Kim Il Sung, calling the non-aligned movement "a mighty revolutionary force of our time opposed to imperialism," stressed that all the member nations of the non-aligned movement should preserve its "instrinsic character" as an "independent political force outside blocs and actively strive to achieve its unity and cohesion." (See Page 2)

He called upon the member states of the non-aligned movement "to raise their role at their respective position."

The leaders of the non-aligned nations, he declared, "should have frequent bilateral or multilateral contacts and exchanges of views."

Sounding a warning of the extremely strained international situation and the growing danger of a new war, President Kim Il Sung took the imperialists to task. He charged them with trying to "maintain and expand their spheres of domination."

Pyongyang's chief executive urged all the anti-imperialist, independent forces and peace-loving forces to safeguard world peace and security.

The President said it was advisable for the heads of state of member nations to meet each other, in order to discuss matters of common concern and search for ways and means to strengthen the non-aligned movement.

He also called on the non-aligned nations to take practical measures for carrying into effect the action programmes and resolutions for economic cooperation adopted at the conferences of the non-aligned states.

The Tanzanian leader observed that his country and other non-oil-producing Third World countries are permanent victims of the exploitative capitalist system. (See Page 2)

He stressed the need to establish a new international economic order.

"For mutual trade and cooperation among Third World nations is an essential part of the necessary

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Spanish Paper Carries Presidential Interview

President Kim Il Sung on November 28, 1980, gave answers to questions raised by the editor-in-chief of "Mundo Obrero," organ of the Spanish Communist Party, and the home news editor of the Spanish independent paper "El Pais," when they visited Pyongyang in company with a delegation of the Spanish Communist Party headed by its General Secretary Santiago Carrillo.

The Spanish paper "El Pais" on March 4 carried the answers of President Kim Il Sung together with his portrait.

Touching upon political and economic relations with West European countries, to begin with, he said that he hope to establish friendly relations also with the capitalist countries friendly towards our country and get on well with them on the principle of peaceful coexistence.

Turning to the prospect of the establishment of relations between Korea and Spain, he said that the Democratic People's Republic of Korea might establish state relations with Spain on the principles of complete equality, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs.

Noting that there are different systems in the north and the south of our country, President Kim Il Sung said that, under this condition, the system of any side must not be made absolute, if national unity is to be achieved and the country be reunified.

He said:

"Hence our Party advanced at its Sixth Congress the policy of reunifying the country by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

Saying that the confederal state should be a neutral nation and a non-aligned state not joining any political-military alliance or bloc, he declared that it is necessary and most reasonable that the confederal state should be a neutral state, since the two parts have different ideas and social systems.

Answering the question as to what can be done in the European countries, more specifically in Spain, for the people suppressed in south Korea, the President said:

". . . we think it necessary to wage a broad movement in Spain and other European countries against the repressive policy of the south Korean fascists to put powerful pressure upon the military dictator till he is forced out of the 'regime'.

"And we think it very important to wage a powerful movement in various forms for the release and rescue of Kim Dae Jung and other democrats and patriotic people illegally arrested and penalized.

"If the south Korean people liquidate the military fascist rule and achieve democracy in society with the active support and encouragement of the peoples of the European countries and the rest of the world, a favourable phase for the cause of peaceful reunification of our country will be created."

Pravda, People's Daily Back Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone Plan

Soviet papers and news agency reported about the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region.

Under the title "Joint Declaration" the March 20 issue of the Soviet paper "Pravda" reported about the content of the joint declaration.

The two parties proposed the withdrawal and destruction of all the nuclear weapons deployed in that region and the prohibition of the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, introduction and use of the nuclear and biochemical weapons. The two parties demanded the withdrawal of foreign military bases and foreign troops.

The declaration noted that the military bloc formed in that region for aggression should be dissolved.

On the same day another Soviet paper "Sovetskaya Rossiya" also introduced the content of the joint declaration.

Tass on March 18 reported the gist of the joint declaration.

Chinese newspaper and news Agency reported the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

Reporting the publication of the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on March 16, "People's Daily" on March 18 said:

The joint declaration stated that all the nuclear weapons deployed in the Northeast Asian region should be withdrawn and destroyed and the test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be prohibited, the foreign military bases and foreign troops which have been illegally built and deployed against the will of the Northeast Asian peoples be withdrawn, the military bloc formed in the Northeast Asian region for the purpose of aggression be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted, and the scope of the Northeast Asian nuclear-free, peace zone shall cover Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters.

The joint declaration was reported by Xinhua on March 17.

Portuguese Juche Seminar Sends Letter To DPRK Chief Executive

A letter to President Kim Il Sung was adopted at a Portuguese National Seminar on the Juche Idea and "Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee," held in Lisbon on February 14.

The letter said in part:

You respected and beloved President founded the immortal Juche idea as far back as the period of the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle and fully embodied it in all fields of the revolution and construction to perform world historic exploits in creating the eternal wealth of the entire mankind.

We now are filled with a fiery determination to be propagandists and standard-bearers kindling struggle in the hearts of people desirous of independence by making a deeper study of you respected and beloved President's report which has fully consummated the great Juche idea.

We take this opportunity to sincerely wish the Korean people more shining success in their worthwhile struggle to successfully carry out the programmatic tasks put forward by you respected and beloved President at the historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Convinced that the new national reunification proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo advanced by you respected President by embodying the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity, and your ten-point policy to be enforced by the confederal state are a patriotic, realistic and reasonable, great programme of national reunification, we strongly support them and express full solidarity for the just struggle of the Korean people to accomplish the cause of national reunification, the greatest desire of the nation. –KCNA

Non-Aligned Movement Should Be Free of Any Bloc

Speech of President KIM IL SUNG

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, made a speech at a banquet in honour of Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania.

Follows the full text of the speech:

△

Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Julius K. Nyerere and Madam,
Guests from Tanzania,
Comrades and friends,

We are very much delighted today to meet again in Pyongyang Your Excellency Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, a prominent political figure of Africa and close friend of our people.

At this meaningful place overflowing with a sentiment of friendship, allow me to warmly welcome Your Excellency Mr. President, my brother and intimate friend, and your entourage, on behalf of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, the Korean people and on my own.

Today the Pyongyang citizens accorded a fervent welcome to you as joyfully as if on a festival. This graphically shows their high respect for Your Excellency Mr. President and warm feelings of friendship towards the Tanzanian people.

Your Excellency Mr. President was the first to visit our country from the far-off East Africa in June 1968 and opened up the broad avenue of friendship connecting Pyongyang with Dar es Salaam.

Since then, many missions of the two countries have come and gone, blooming the flowers of friendship on this road that links Asia and Africa.

Today Your Excellency esteemed Mr. President revisited our country despite the fatigue of the long journey.

Your current visit is a clear expression of the close intimacy existing between us, and it is a great contribution to promoting the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries onto a new, higher stage and strengthening the solidarity among the non-aligned nations.

We have closely discussed major international problems through our first meeting in Pyongyang, our meeting in Beograd last May and a number of exchanges of written messages.

I am satisfied that our amity has ever deepened and the friendly and cooperative relations between our two countries have ceaselessly developed in the past on the road of struggle for independence against imperialism.

It is of great significance today for the heads of state of non-aligned nations to meet each other and discuss matters of common concern and search for ways and means to expand and develop the non-aligned movement.

At present, owing to the imperialist maneuvers to maintain and expand their spheres of domination, the international situation is extremely strained and the danger of a new war increases day by day. This demands all the anti-imperialist, independent forces and peace-loving forces of the world more urgently than ever before intensify their struggle against the imperialist policies of aggression and war and for the safeguarding of world peace and security.

The non-aligned movement is a mighty revolutionary force of our times opposed to imperialism.

The non-aligned nations must wage a common struggle dynamically to defend world peace and security in firm unity under the banner of independence against imperialism.

What is of primary importance in strengthening and developing the non-aligned movement is for all the non-aligned nations to preserve the intrinsic character of the movement as an independent political force outside blocs and actively strive to achieve its unity and cohesion.

In this context, we consider it essential for the member states of the non-aligned movement to raise their role at their respective positions and for the leaders of the non-aligned nations to have frequent bilateral or multilateral contacts and exchanges of views.

Furthermore, the non-aligned nations should take practical measures for carrying into effect the action programmes and resolutions for economic cooperation adopted at the conferences of the non-aligned states.

Thus, the non-aligned movement should be made a live, pulsating movement and to discharge its lofty mission entrusted by the times and history.

The Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Korean people will fight on hand in hand with all the non-aligned nations to hold fast to the principle and idea of the non-aligned movement and strengthen and develop this movement.

Comrades and friends,

Both Korea and Tanzania are developing countries striving to build an independent new society.

The Tanzanian people are launching a vigorous struggle to firmly defend the country's sovereignty and dignity, achieve economic independence and build a new society free from exploitation of man by man, under the banner of socialism and self-reliance along the road illumined by the "Arusha Declaration" set forth by their outstanding leader, Your Excellency President Mr. Julius K. Nyerere.

The United Republic of Tanzania, as the chair state of the front-line countries, is faithfully carrying out the duties she has assumed in the cause of terminating colonialism and racist rule in southern Africa and achieving the complete liberation of Africa.

All the changes and successes in Tanzania are due to the distinguished leadership of Your Excellency President Mr. Julius K. Nyerere, a prominent anti-imperialist fighter in Africa and the beloved state leader of the Tanzanian people.

We highly estimate the anti-imperialist, independent stand you are maintaining and all the successes you have made in the building of a new society and congratulate you warmly.

The Korean people resolutely denounce the frequent military provocations and invasions committed of late by the imperialists and the racist clique of South Africa against the front-line countries and extend full support and firm solidarity for the African people in their struggle for the complete liberation and unity of Africa.

The peoples of Korea and Tanzania have actively supported and closely cooperated with each other in the common struggle for sovereignty, independence and socialism.

The government and people of the United Republic of Tanzania are wholeheartedly supporting and encouraging our people in the revolutionary struggle for socialist construction and national reunification, regarding it as their own cause.

We are grateful to you for this and will always remember your support.

Now, our two countries have friendly and cooperative relations based on genuine comradeship and brotherhood and this relationship is developing day by day in the interests of the two peoples and the non-aligned movement as a whole.

The Korean people are proud of having a true friend like the Tanzanian people on the African continent and will do all they can to continue to expand and develop the friendly and cooperative relations between the two countries through various fields in the future.

Hoping for excellent successes in your visit to our country, I would like to propose a toast:

To the indestructible friendship and solidarity between the peoples of Korea and Tanzania,

To the prosperity and progress of the United Republic of Tanzania,

To the unity of the world people advocating independence,

To the health of Your Excellency esteemed President Mr. Julius K. Nyerere and Madam,

To the health of the guests from Tanzania, and to the health of comrades and friends present here.

U.N. Membership Must Go to Reunited Korea

Speech of President NYERERE

Follows the full text of a speech made by Julius K. Nyerere, President of the United Republic of Tanzania, at a banquet arranged in his honour by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea:

△

Comrade President,
Your Excellencies,
Friends,

I cannot begin to reply to your kind words of welcome, Comrade President, until I have expressed my appreciation and that of my colleagues for the very warm reception which we received when we arrived in your country earlier today. Despite the cold weather, the warmth which exuded from the people as they greeted us was very heartening. We thank them all.

It is indeed a very great pleasure to me to be once more in Pyongyang, the capital city of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea. I remember with great happiness my visit to this country in 1968, and although we have not yet had an opportunity to welcome you to Tanzania, Comrade Kim Il Sung, I was pleased to be able to accept your renewed invitation to this land of revolutionary development.

Coming to Korea gives me an opportunity to have further discussions with you, Comrade President, and to learn from your wisdom and experience. I certainly learned a great deal from the discussions which we had on my previous visit, as well as from what I was able to see of the achievements of the people of this country under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea.

I am looking forward to learning more, and especially about the further progress which has been made by the Korean people in the last twelve years.

In particular, Comrade Kim Il Sung, I am anxious to see and hear more about recent developments in Korean agriculture and irrigation. I was impressed by what had already been achieved in these fields in 1968, and Tanzanians who have visited this country since then have told me of your further advances. For ultimately, agricultural production provides the key to the freedom of our people and the independence of our nations. A man without food is not free; a nation whose people are in danger of starving is not able to pursue its own interests wholeheartedly if these differ in important respects from the interests of those upon whom it is dependent for food.

For a country like Tanzania, the importance of assured agricultural output goes beyond the production of sufficient food – although that is obviously the first priority. We depend on export crops for almost all our foreign exchange earnings. A drought is thus doubly serious for us; it forces us to obtain food from abroad, but at the same time it reduces still further our ability to earn the money to pay for any imports at all. In the light of these facts, Comrade President, you will understand our interest in the Korean achievements.

Let me add that this sort of crisis situation following drought only increases the difficulty we experience when trading in an inherently unstable international economic system, of which poor nations are the pre-ordained victims.

For internationally Tanzania and other non-oil producing third world countries are permanent victims of the exploitative capitalist system which some of us are seeking to avoid internally by building our young society on the basis of socialist equality. And even the oil-producing third world nations cannot exercise any control over the system; it is for that reason that they keep raising their prices in order to try to keep abreast of the prices of the manufactured goods they wish to import. All third world countries are in a similar position of dependency when they are involved in the world economy.

It is for this reason that the non-aligned movement – of which Korea and Tanzania are both members – is giving so much emphasis to the demand for a new international economic order. There are many aspects to this demand, and the effort to make progress in its implementation involves third world countries in many diverse and complex negotiations with the rich and industrialized world – negotiations in which we would like the developed socialist countries to take part.

But there is one thing which the developing nations could do for themselves, without waiting for agreement to be wrung out of those who are used to exploiting us. For mutual trade and cooperation among third world nations is an essential part of the necessary change in the structure of international exchange. Korea and Tanzania are part of the third world. Tanzania has received valuable technical assistance from this country which we appreciate very much. But I would like to think that my visit to your country, Comrade Kim Il Sung, will contribute also to the development of mutually beneficial and balanced trade between our countries.

If we are able to achieve that we should be building upon a history of mutual understanding and cooperation, especially in the political field. For although our internal political structures are different, Korea and Tanzania have been able to lend each other diplomatic and political support in matters of basic principle and priority interest to each of us.

Thus, for example, the Democratic People's Republic of Korea has never wavered in the sympathy and support it has given to the African struggle against colonialism. We have appreciated the Korean support, which has frequently taken practical form.

Progress – Great progress – has been made in Africa since I was last in Korea. At that time liberation wars were still being waged in Mozambique, Angola, and Guinea-Bissau; the armed struggle in Zimbabwe was just beginning. Now all those countries are independent. Zimbabwe joined the O.A.U. and the United Nations in 1980. Only two colonies in Africa remain to be freed. Namibia is still occupied by racist South Africa. In Western Sahara, Spanish colonialism was

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Study of Juche Is Irresistible Trend:

Speakers at Portuguese National Seminar

On February 14 the Portuguese National Seminar "On the Juche Idea and the Report to the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea on the Work of the Central Committee" was held in Lisbon, Portugal. (See the No. 1,035 issue of the People's Korea for a report by Luis Manuel De Araujo, Chief of the Portuguese Committee for the Study of Kimilsungism.)

This is one of the main contents of a revolutionary turn which has been brought about in the development of human thought by the founding of the Juche idea.

The world-historic significance of the founding of the Juche idea is secondly that this idea indicates the way to liberate the people from the fetters of the old ideas, thereby widely opening up a new era of history advancing under the banner of independence.

The Juche idea is a great motive power, an immortal banner powerfully leading the people to the struggle for an independent and creative life.

Never has a desire for independence been so ardent as in our era and never has the struggle of the people for independence been waged on such a vast scale as today.

The onward movement of our era vigorously going on a world-wide scale under the banner of independence and the powerful current of independence today are clear proof of the vitality of the Juche idea and a great demonstration of the strength of the people who has grasped the Juche idea.

Founder of Juche Idea

Luis De Albu Querque, Vice-President of the University of Coimbra, made a speech on the subject "President Kim Il Sung Is the Founder of the Great Juche Idea."

He said:

The founding of the Juche idea is entirely a shining fruition of extraordinary intelligence of President Kim Il Sung and his profound insight and unique ideological, theoretical and practical activities.

The world-historic significance of the founding of the Juche idea lies firstly in that this idea has brought about a revolutionary turn in the development of human thought.

The road for all the oppressed and exploited peoples to shape their destinies independently and creatively free from all sorts of subjugation has been fully indicated only by the founding of the Juche idea.

The founding of the Juche idea was a historic event which, above all, gave birth to a scientific revolutionary idea attaching the greatest importance to man, to the working masses, a unique one in the history of human thought.

A revolutionary theory evolved with the working masses as the central factor and a strategy and tactics of revolution based on their role were propounded and a scientific guiding method for making them have the attitude of master of revolution was established by the Juche idea.

With the founding of the revolutionary doctrine of Juche, an integral system of a revolutionary world outlook, revolutionary theory, strategy and tactics and method of guidance, mankind came for the first time in history to have a powerful guiding idea of revolution and construction giving the most correct guiding principle in the struggle for shaping its destiny.

This idea is a political, ideological and theoretical sum-total with rich contents covering all fields, political and economic, technical and cultural and moral.

Blasco Hugo Fernandes, International Secretary of the Portuguese Democratic Movement made a speech on the subject "The Juche Idea and Road to Economic Independence." He said:

Independence in economy is a guiding principle embodying the Juche idea in the domain of economic construction.

The two important ideas are contained basically in the idea of economic independence propounded by President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

One is to build the economy of the country by itself on the principle of self-reliance and the other is to build an economy to meet the demand of the country and people by itself.

President Kim Il Sung of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea taught that economic independence is the solid material basis and essential requirement of political independence.

President Kim Il Sung clearly set forth an economic policy to be followed by the peoples of the developing countries under the condition where the imperialists are making desperate efforts to maintain the old international economic order favourable to them.

Today the world people are struggling not only to achieve political independence but also lead a stable and independent economic life free from the poverty and toil of the past.

Revolutionary Theory

Jose Victorio, Professor of the University of Coimbra, spoke on the subject "The Juche Idea Is a Revolutionary Theory Evolved with the Popular Masses as the Central Factor." He said:

The Juche idea is a guiding principle in action and an integral system of ideology, theory and method giving a correct exposition of all problems arising in the revolution and construction.

The Juche idea, an encyclopaedic doctrine, is an idea giving all the fighting people a key to open any gateway in transforming nature and society, a powerful weapon to occupy any fortress and a scientific way to overcome any difficulties.

The Juche idea gives a revolutionary theory, a theory covering the whole scope of nature and society and tasks to be carried out at each stage of revolution.

It expounds the law governing the victory in the revolution. It is a great idea bringing earlier the victory in the revolution by relying upon the masses of the people.

The Juche idea is a perfect revolutionary theory and a weapon making it possible to fully realize the independence of the working people.

Modelling Whole Society On Juche

Jose Antones Ribeiro, Director of the Terceiro Mundo Magazine Office, spoke on the subject "It Is an Irresistible Trend of the Present Era to Study the Juche Idea". He said:

As the Juche idea accords with the desire and advocate of the world people for independence, this idea is so rapidly spreading throughout the world with such a great attraction and influence.

To study the Juche idea is an irresistible trend of our era also because this idea indicates the most correct way to realise the desire and advocate of the people for independence.

The immortal Juche idea is a great scientific doctrine pointing to the most correct way to realise the age-old desire of the people for independence.

To study the Juche idea is a great current which cannot be stemmed in the present era and till the desire and aspiration of the popular masses has been realised to the end.

As the wheels of history cannot be turned back, no force on earth can stem the powerful trend of the times to study the Juche idea.

Alfredo Fernando Carvalho, Member of the National Committee of the Socialist Party of Portugal and Chairman of the Cascais City, Portugal, Committee for Supporting the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, made a speech on the subject "The Report Delivered by Respected and Beloved President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea Is an Immortal Banner of Struggle Leading the Cause of Independence to Victory."

He said:

The report of the respected and beloved President serves as an immortal banner of struggle leading the cause of independence to victory because it gives a scientific exposition of the general task of the building of a new society.

It is also because the report expounds the basic principles and ways to be maintained in the struggle for realising the cause of independence and puts forward concrete tasks arising in carrying out the cause of independence.

In a speech on the subject "Modelling the Whole Society on the Juche Idea Is a Brilliant Programme for Completely Realizing the Independence of the Working Masses", Correia Fonte, Secretary of the Cascais City Committee of the Socialist Party of Portugal, said that the unique policy of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea is a brilliant programme for completely realising the independence of the masses of the working people.

As respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung put forward the policy of modelling the whole society on the Juche idea, mankind came for the first time in history to have a scientific representation of the future and a scientific way to realise it.

Proposal for Founding Bi-System Reunified State

Fernando Manuel De Silva Martins, Deputy Mayor of Setubal, made a speech on the subject "On the State Social System of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, a Genuine People's Country."

He said:

Under the state social system most superior in the world, which was established by respected and beloved President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people are now enjoying an independent and creative life to their hearts' content as masters of the state and society.

The independent and creative life led by the working masses in Korea of Juche is institutionally guaranteed in all spheres of life – politics, economy and culture.

The state social system of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea fully ensures the popular masses an independent and creative life in the field of culture.

If there is in the world today a country without a jobless man or a beggar or an illiterate, it is none other than Korea, a land of miracles.

Gualter Basilio, Member of the Assembly and Member of the National Secretariat of the Portuguese Council of Peace and Cooperation, made a speech under the title "The Proposal for Founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo Based on the Three Principles of Independence, Peaceful Reunification and Great National Unity and the Ten-Point Policy of the Unified State are a Great National Salvation Programme for Establishing National Sovereignty throughout Korea."

He said:

If the tragedy of national split is to be brought to an end in Korea, it is necessary to implement the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy to be carried out by it.

The three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity embodying the immortal Juche idea are the main principles which must be adhered to in the solution of the question of Korean reunification and a common basis of the nation for Korean reunification.

We call once again upon all the world people who love peace and progress, and freedom and justice, to lift up louder voices expressing support to and solidarity with the Korean people in their cause of struggle for reunifying their country.

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replaced by Moroccan troops, and Morocco, a founder member of the O.A.U., is now fighting against the Liberation Movement Polisario.

In Namibia, as in all other cases, Africa has tried to avoid the necessity for an armed struggle. The United Nations has passed resolutions reasserting its control as a prelude to independence for the people. The Security Council passed resolution 435 in 1978, and negotiations for its implementation made very slow progress until January of this year. Then South Africa shocked its friends by refusing to go forward with the U.N. plan it had itself finally accepted. We are still waiting to see what the Western powers, and the United Nations generally, are proposing to do about the necessary next steps. Certainly SWAPO will step up the armed struggle – with the support of Africa. But this struggle will be less bloody, and independence will be more quickly achieved, if the condemnation of South Africa by the rest of the world is moved from words to actions. That is what Africa is now demanding.

Comrade President, in all the struggles for freedom, two factors are essential for success, but also are themselves guarantors of success. First is the determination of the peoples to be free; for until they have expressed their determination in no uncertain fashion, no diplomatic pressure from elsewhere can have any effect. Nor can one group of people be freed by another. Second is the united and committed support of freedom loving nations elsewhere – and particularly from the surrounding countries.

Korea has been one of the countries which has shown such commitment to the freedom of southern Africa. This is an indication of support for principle, because Korea is not only a long way from our continent, it also has a pressing international problem of its own.

Comrade President:

We in Tanzania fully support the aspiration of the Korean people for the reunification of the country. We believe now, as we believed in 1968, that the patient and persistent effort for the reunification of Korea, made by the people, the party, and the Government, of Korea will end in triumph, as will their adherence to the principles of genuine independence for the reunited nation. We recognise that the way forward is still beset with obstacles, and we greatly respect the persistence with which you and your people tackle these obstacles, one by one.

We congratulate the people and the government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea for their continued active commitment to the reunification of their country, and for the way they return, time and time again, to the negotiating table. We remain confident that the whole of the Korean nation will become free and reunited, and we look forward to the day when we and all other freedom-loving countries can welcome into membership of the United Nations the new and reunited nation of Korea.

Comrade President and friends, I now ask you all to join me in a toast:

To: the health and long life of Comrade President Kim Il Sung.

To: the people of Korea.

To: ever-increasing friendship and cooperation between Tanzania and the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

To: continued progress for the world-wide revolution in the interests of the masses of the people.

To: freedom and justice for all peoples, throughout the world.

To: the reunification of the Korean people.

Juche Anthropocentric Thought

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The following are excerpts from talks Dr. Li Chi Su gave in various parts of Japan while touring the island nation as a deputy leader of a DPRK scientific and cultural delegation from Oct. 27 to Nov. 10, 1980:

1. Essential Characteristics of Juche

Juche is an anthropocentric thought. To borrow the words of President Kim Il Sung, "In a nutshell, the idea of Juche means that the masters of the revolution and the work of construction are the masses of the people and that they are also the motive force of the revolution and the work of construction. In other words, one is responsible for one's own destiny and he has also the capacity for hewing out one's own destiny."

Juche sets forth an anthropocentric world outlook that man is the master of the world and his own fate. Priority goes to a thorough preservation of man's independence of nature and society and to its full expression. Optimum exercise of creative initiative is crucial to a successful solution of any issue in a way which agrees with the specific conditions. Egoism and other selfish mentalities, including exclusivism, are rejected in favor of unity and peace.

Man's Independence

Juche's first fundamental characteristic is a thorough defense of man's freedom and independence. All men wish to live independently. Nobody wants to go into bondage. All people want to throw off whatsoever yoke and put both nature and society under control, the most important drive of man.

Man and the animals are the same in that they are living things. What fundamentally distinguishes man from the animals is that he lives independently. The animals live by adapting themselves to the surroundings. They are merely part of nature. They are in a state of nature. The survival of animal life is decided by a mere change in nature.

Conversely, man carves out his own destiny as a ruler of nature. Man is the most advanced material being that steadily expands his control of nature by harnessing its laws to his advantage. No other material beings can dominate him.

To be brief, man is the world's sole independently-acting being, namely, its master. This does not necessarily mean that man has established total domination over everything of the world. For the moment, the sphere of man's dominion is still small. Man will continue to expand his conquest to cover every nook and corner of the material world.

A most important characteristic feature of the mateiral world is that it is being tamed to serve man better according to his growing hold, not that man changes in accordance with the laws of nature.

The greater the scope of his conquest of the world, the better man's desire for an independent life is fulfilled, that is, the happier his life becomes. An ideal human life is a completely independent life, a life in which man's desire to live independently of all yokes of nature and society has fully been met.

The ultimate aim of a revolutionary struggle is to give full rein to man's independence. A Communist society, the highest ideal of mankind, permits a fullest play of man's independence and freedom. In this sense, the aim of human life is to make man independent to the full.

The extent of the development of man's independence is measured by the development of his independent thinking. Only with an independent thinking can man behave independently. The higher his independent mentality, the more independent his act.

The development of creative production forces to tame nature is a good measure of man's independence of nature. How much free and independent man is of society is determined by the growth of political forces capable of democratizing government, means of controlling society, and by the growth of the faculty for managing society in a planned manner.

The less fatiguing labor and the greater material affluence, the more independent man becomes of nature. Only after labor has become no burden at all and changed into a need of life, with all material needs fully satisfied, will man have complete freedom and independence of nature.

For man's independence of society, it is essential to put an end to the exploitation of man by man, enable all people to occupy the status as masters of the state and society and lead them to behave as such. To this end, there should be no difference in class and standing and all people must enjoy complete equality. Any human activity of bringing about democratic order and managing society should be no task but should become an essential need of life. Only then man will become totally independent and free of society.

Such society is a single organic united whole banded together by congenial love and egalitarianism. Joy is felt in helping others to exercise their independence.

Juche espouses any effort to liberate man from all fetters of nature and society and stands for an independent and free life. The ceaseless enhancement of the people's material and cultural life is considered indispensable along with complete equality and democracy.

Man must be free from all sorts of outdated ideologies and culture and emerge a full-developed being wih a completely independent mentality.

Creative Faculty

Secondly, Juche is characterized by its demand for an improved creative faculty of man and for a maximum utilization of the talent. A creative capability is the sole guarantee of man's independent life.

Man acquires living means in interactions with the living environment as the animals do. Yet, a qualitative distinction exists in their mode of acquisition. In case of the animals their living means are a gift from nature. Man manufactures their own means of livelihood by making much of nature and use them to make nature livable. The animals are without any capability of making their own living means; they are simply allowed to use the given means. The power inherent in man is to make his own living means and environment. Creativity is a most distinctive property of man.

Endowed with such faculty, man is in a position to carve out his own fate.

There are two rival schools of view concerning what decides man's destiny. One school argues that some factors outside man's capability determine his destiny: For example, God or objective material circumstances are decisive of man's fate.

Adherents of this line believe that man must depend on something beyond man's imagination in order to seek his future, e.g., by praying to God for help or asking a foreign power for assistance. If such help is not available, those people hold, man should submit to his given lot.

Another school states that man is his own man. This school has diverse lines. One thinker preaches that since a misfortune or unhappiness hinges upon how man thinks, he may reach an absolute rest of mind and transcend all mundane happiness and misfortunes if he trains himself to view all sufferings or all misfortunes not as such. Another philosopher, assuming that each man is responsible for his own destiny, contends that human happiness or unhappiness is a result of each individual's born qualities or efforts.

The opinion of Juche is that factors in man's destiny lie in himself and outside him, too, but that a more decisive factor is man himself.

It is obvious that the objective living environment is one of key factors that determine man's destiny, and man cannot live apart from it. However, a hard fact is that man rules the world, not vice versa and that the world serves man, not vice versa. In short, man himself is a most crucial determinant of his own future.

Man adapts the objective world to his own needs because he is possessed of the creative faculty for exploiting his own potential, the given objective conditions and their governing laws purposefully. This creative faculty consists of two major components, material and intellectual.

For example, with regard to taming nature, the power is both material — muscular labor and its extension, a set of tools of labor — and intellectual — mainly, knowledge of nature and knowhow of ways of its subjugation. Man's potential vis-a-vis nature is most correctly to be evaluated by the advance of technical means and scientific and engineering information.

Man is creative enough to remodel himself and change social relations. A society-remaking potential is expressed in the scientific thinking, the power to manage society and in the advance of a political institution to put into practice a political ideology. Education, culture, arts, hygiene and sports compress the ability to remodel man.

The animals satisfy their living requirements with the means of living given by nature. In case of man, he must engage in creating his own living means and environment and fulfilling his needs. Remaking both nature and society is a creative activity, aimed at making man free and independent. In this sense, an independent living is an end, while a creative activity is means.

Human progress is possible only through such creative activity. An advanced human living must be a creative life. Man wants not only to be free and independent but also to advance ceaselessly. Marking time becomes boring, far from joyful and happy. Therefore, a genuine worthwhileness happiness can be derived from leading an independent and creative life.

A creative gift enables man to take the initiative in interaction with the objective world and play a decisive factor in carving out his own destiny. Hence, man must make constant efforts to improve his creative abilities and give full play to them for a successful exploration of his own destiny.

Social Cooperation

A third inherent property of Juche is a stress on better cooperation among people in a way to help all of them lead a worthwhile life.

Man's preponderant superiority over the animals is his status as a social being. By nature, social beings are knitted together with social relations, cooperate with each other, socially accumulate material and intellectual wealth and enrich and inherit it generation by generation.

The animals have their vitality in their flesh alone. Man preserves a vitality accumulated in his life not only in his flesh but also in objective forms available to social use. Man is mortal and has limited physical strength, virtually no change between the bygone days and today, yet his creativity has grown tremendously, to which that of man 5,000 years ago is no match. For man has taken over a socially-accumulated material and intellectual wealth.

All human beings live not isolatedly but socially cooperate with each other by forming social relationships. Their social relationships, far from narrowed by instincts, are consciously formed and develop purposefully. They are not simple biological relations but are the highest form of all relationships in the material world, relations peculiar to mankind.

With these social bond and purposeful cooperation man sets in motion a tremendous power which cannot be compared with that of the animals. Human being have intellectual and material wealth and cooperate with each other, a clear superiority over the animals, which qualifies them as masters of the world and captains of their own destiny.

Men cannot acquire an independent thinking and a creative faculty if they live individually in an isolated way. Nor can they become masters of the world and responsible for their own future, making it impossible to achieve generational heritage. Men as lords of the world refer to those socially cemented, a group of people who develop generation by generation.

There are two horizontally opposing views of the nature of man.

One is an individualistic view. Individualism is that the subject of life is an individual person who is responsible for his or her own happiness or unhappiness. Therefore, an individualistic view argues for the defense of each individual's independence and interests as a supreme principle.

This individualism played a certain progressive role in the struggle against feudalism as it was advocated by the bourgeois thinkers. An individualistic atheism that man created God, not vice versa, offered itself as an effective weapon whereby to fight the feudalistic and religious world view and feudalistic institutions.

Nevertheless, it is wrong to limit man to an individual being. He can exist only as a member of the given society.

A true subject of history is no individual but a social group. Each individual is mortal, but a social group is immortal. The life of an individual is a component of the life of the given social group. For that reason, the life of the social collective concerned is more valuable than an individual's life. Its independence is much more important than that of an individual.

The independence and freedom of an individual should be brought about as part of those of the given social group. If the freedom of an individual is put above that of the collective or if an attempt is made to realize an individual's independence apart from that of the collective, it is a sort of egoism. It is at variance with man's social nature.

Juche regards the nature of man as social, not as individual, and favors the supremacy of the independence of the given group, a prime mover of history, over that of an individual. Individualism inevitably permits the exploitation of man by man. The way of man becoming ruler of society must be different from that used in subduing nature.

Man can become the lord of nature by conquering it because it has no independence at all. Yet, conquest of man by man amounts to pitting man against man, the loss of man's independence to man and leads man being conquered to resist the conquerer, who in turns becomes far from free, because man is an independent being. So, conquering and dominating man is at odds with man's social nature and runs counter to the principle of social development

Given these facts, all men must respect each other's freedom and independence, cooperate with each other and help each other in the best interest of human independence. Juche favors the positive cooperation of all people committed to human independence so that they may all enjoy life.

The working class is the only class that is stranger to egoism and exclusivism. Juche holds that all the working people rally firmly around the working class and display their freedom in an optimum way. This is democratic centralism.

Juche opposes aggression and war and favors friendly relations among all peoples that commit themselves to independence and liberty. Juche stresses the common prosperity of mankind. This is an internationalist stand of Juche.

The afore-said three characteristic features of man concord totally with his social nature. Defending man's freedom is based on his nature as the sole free entity. Man's reliance on his creativity derives from his status as the only creator and ruler of the universe. Departure from selfish thinking and exclusivism and identification with independence-motivated unity and cooperation is justified by man's character as the sole social being.

(To be continued)

Successes and Prospects of Socialist Economic Construction (3)

(2) Rapidly Increased Agricultural Production

(Continued from the No. 1,034 issue of The People's Korea)

The Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), in a report made public on November 2, 1980, said that the world's total grain output that year would be 1,418 million tons, down 6 million tons from 1979. The world's grain output had also decreased in 1979 from the 1978 output. This was the first two-consecutive year decline since the food crisis of 1973. FAO pointed out that grain prices would go up because of the reduced grain production which is not enough to satisfy demand. (Asahi Shimbun, Nov. 4, 1980)

The bad crop of grain appeared to be a serious problem for many countries of the world and their people are suffering from food shortages. The per capita food output index for Africa was 96 in 1974, 94 in 1975, 90 in 1977 and 91 in 1978, at a scale of 100 for 1969-1971. (Japan Statistics, 1980) Japan also suffered from a food problem. According to an announcement made by the Japanese Ministry of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries on December 24 last year, damage to crops due to cold weather front and a long spell of rain would total 691.9 billion yen, and the damaged arable land totaled 2,886,000 ha, or 52.7% of the total arable land of the country. This is the most serious damage to crops Japan has ever suffered.

In spite of these difficult conditions, the DPRK carried out an active policy to increase agricultural production in the 1970's. The most remarkable success is that the country carried out the Juche farming method and applied general modern farming methods to its agriculture in a manner suitable for actual domestic agricultural conditions.

Per-Ha. Rice Output (t/1978)	
S.Korea	6.55
Japan	6.25
Spain	6.04
Egypt	5.43
U.S.	5.05
Italy	5.00
China	3.53
Indonesia	2.92
Pakistan	2.55
Thailand	2.05
Vietnam	2.02
Burma	2.02
India	1.98
Bangladesh	1.89
Philippine	1.84
Nepal	1.78
Brazil	1.30

Japan Statistics, 1980

The main aspects of the Juche farming method are: To thoroughly implement intensive farming—to cultivate crops on suited soil at a proper time, to sow seeds on suitable soil, to use fertilizers suitable to crops on right soil at a right time, according to agronomical survey maps, to improve plants or carry out a "green revolution"—; and to prevent the adverse effects by unfavorable weather conditions on crops.

Especially, the country, forecasting drought, pushed ahead with an "underground water revolution" on a nationwide scale, following the President's words, "Do not look up at the sky but look down on the ground." As a result, in the 1970's more than 124,000 underground-water pumping stations were constructed. Considering bad weather conditions and bad crops in the past several years, the steps taken by the DPRK were very wise.

In addition, large-scale water reservoirs, including Lakes Manpung, Unpa and Chongsan, were constructed. In the 6-Year Plan period alone, the pondage increased 1.5 times that of 1970. Together with these successes, 400,000 hectares of non-paddy fields were irrigated. The irrigation of all the paddy fields of the country was completed in the 1950's. The irrigation of non-paddy fields was basically completed in the 1970's.

The correctness of the Juche farming method was clearly born out by the increased agricultural production in the decade during most of which bad weather continued to hit farming areas. The increased per hectare grain output is evidence which clearly shows the correctness of the unique farming method of the DPRK, too.

The country's per hectar rice yield jumped to 7.2 tons in 1979 from 5.7 tons in 1974. Full-scale transplanting of maize was started in about 1956, after maize came to be regarded as raw material for light industry, especially food industry. Today, maize is the second main agricultural product after rice and is cultivated on many farms. In 1974, per hectar maize output was 5 tons in the DPRK, but it increased to 6.3 tons in 1979. (Before the liberation, it was only 0.7 tons.) This is one of the highest in the world, and far higher than the world average of 2.95 tons. The DPRK with a per hectare maize yield of 6.3 tons outstrips the U.S. (5.7 tons) and France (5.29 tons), two major producers of maize in the world.

Per-Ha. Maize Output (t/1977)	
U.S.	5.70
Mexico	1.22
Brazil	1.64
China	2.96
Rumania	3.00
Yugoslavia	4.25
France	5.29
Italy	6.57
World Average	2.95

FAO yearbook, 1978

Together with the per hectare grain output, the total output of grain constantly increased. It rose to 7 million tons in 1974 from 3.8 million tons of 1960, and to 8 million tons in 1976, to 8.5 million tons in 1977 and reached 9 million tons in 1979. The country now produces more grain than south Korea which has more favorable natural and geological conditions for agricultural production.

The world's agricultural production growth rate is on the decline. It was 3.1% in the 1950's and 2.3% between 1968 and 1975. The DPRK's average growth rate was 9.6% in 1946-1974 and, between 1973 and 1979 it stayed at 10.6%.

Apart from grain production, the production of vegetables jumped 1.7 times, tabacco 2.5 times and fruit 2.6 times. These results accelerated the diversification of agricultural production.

Relatively backward stockbreeding was also further developed. Large-scale breeding houses for hens, ducks and pigs were built in urban districts and in areas where many workers lived. In the 6-Year Plan period, 169 mixed feed factories were constructed. These factories provided feed to stockbreeding farms so that they can turn out more than 550,000 tons of meat a year.

The government and industry fully supported agriculture, by overcoming the tendency to neglect agriculture in the national economy. As a result, agriculture is today one of the two major sectors of the national economy along with industry. Especially, on the basis of the principle "priority to agriculture," great attention has been paid to it. In the past ten years, the government has spent for agriculture 20.5 percent of the total investments for capital construction, and recently it has increased budgets for agriculture year after year. The budget for agriculture was 20% higher in 1977 than the previous year, 30% higher in 1978 and this year, it is estimated to be increased 21.9%.

This material and theoretical backing of agriculture helped rapidly develop the country's agriculture.

(3) Successes in Railway Transportation

Demand for increased production requires a stepped-up transportation capacity, and an increased transportation capacity raises production. The larger the production speed and scale become, the more demand for transportation increases. This is particularly the case with the DPRK which is a domestic-cycle economy. To satisfy rising demand, the country, together with the construction of new railway lines (in the past ten-year period, 927 km of railway lines have been newly laid), carried forward the modernization of transportation methods, making transportation means larger in scale and increasing transportation speed. The electrification of railways was also actively carried out, because the electrification of railways creates conditions to increase tractive force 2 or 3 times, which can produce about the same effect as the construction of new railway lines.

In the past ten years, more than 1,600 km of railways, trunk and branch lines, have been electrified, including the Kowon-Pongsan, Kilju-Haesan and Taedonggang-Sinsongchong-Changsanggwan lines.

The DPRK, once food-short, is completely self-sufficient in food supply. Its per hectare rice output is 7.2 tons, higher than that of Japan, and the maize average yield per hectare is 6.3 tons, greater than that in the U.S. South Korea is a leading importer of rice and other grains. Photo shows a bumper maize harvest.

Today, electric locomotives pull 87.5% of the total amount of freight. This means the electrification of railways has been basically completed. The country plans to electrify or dieselize railways and make all the railway lines double-track lines in the near future.

The continuously developed national economy of the DPRK not only bore out the correctness and might of the independent national economy, internally and externally, but also showed that the line of the independent national economic construction fully meets the demand of socialist national economic construction.

Even in a strained international situation, it spent a lot of money for national construction, cutting defense budgets as much as possible. (The national budget for defense has been decreased: it was cut 15.9% in 1978 from the previous year, 15.1% in 1979 and 14.5% in 1980—the figure for 1980 is a projection.)

Since 1974, factories and enterprises rapidly increased. In 1977, there were 2,269 factories and enterprises throughout the DPRK, but they increased to 2,941 in 1978. This shows that the country built about eight factories or enterprises a day on an average. In Pyongyang alone, about one-million-square-meter wide, there are over 40 large-scale industrial factories and about 50 public buildings.

Results of the socialist economic construction of the DPRK should not be judged only in terms of material results, because the country pushed ahead with national economic construction together with the three revolutions—ideological, cultural and technical revolutions.

As a result of the three revolutions, many successes were achieved in the socialist construction of the country. For example, in the past ten years, about 65,000 significant scientific and technical inventions were made every year on an average. They were actively introduced into many spheres of the country's economy and helped develop it.

At the Hungnam Fertilizer Factory in South Hamgyong Province, about 4,500 inventions have been made by its workers and engineers in these ten years, and many of them have been introduced as means to increase production there. With this success, the production capacity of already installed production facilities there has been raised and the factory's chemical fertilizer output increased 14%.

It seemed that the key to the success of the socialist economic construction in the DPRK is the fact that the government relies on the limitless capability and ability of the people as masters of everything.

10-Point Economic Task of Socialist Construction

In his report to the 6th WPK Congress, President Kim Il Sung said that the main policy of the national economy is Juche-orientation, modernization and scientization, and set out the main tasks for socialist economic construction in the 1980's.

The President stated:

"The basic tasks of socialist economic construction in the 1980's are to build solid material and technical foundations congenial to a completely victorious socialist society and radically raise the people's material and cultural standards."

As a major change should be made in the national economy in order to carry out the above goals, the ten-point economic task was set out to specify the tasks to materialize the country's ultimate goal.

The ten-point task is the expression of the Korean people's confidence in their ability and their will to develop their country into the most powerful socialist country in the world in the 1980's. From an objective view point, the ten-point economic task may be considered a scientific goal leading to the construction of a communist society. (To be continued)

"A-Bomb Victims in White Chogori" (6)

I Had No Pleasant Time in My 46-Yr Life

Chong Su Jo, 51 years old, female, farmer; resident of 24-15, Nishikasumi-cho, Hiroshima City; born at Sokkwan-ri, Kosong county, South Kyongsang Prov.; bombed at Ideseki-cho, Hiroshima City

(Continued from No. 1034 issue of The People's Korea)

My husband died one year after he was atom-bombed. He died on Aug. 22, 1946 at the age of 25. We had a two-year old son and I was going to have a baby. I was 18 years old then, as I married at 15. I was atom-bombed at Ideseki-cho (2.5 kilometres from the hypocentre). Fortunately, I am healthy.

I came to Japan when I was 6 years old. As my family was poor, I didn't attend school. I earned money by nursing neighbors' babies or working as a factory hand.

I don't want to look back on the past. If I were to tell you the whole story of the difficulties I have experienced in the past 30 years, there would be no end to it.

I was born at Chinju(South Kyongsang Province, south Korea). It is near Pusan. My parents were poor farmers. I don't remember those days in detail as I was 5 years old then (1932).

All of a sudden, my family was unable to continue farming. My father worked away from home and my mother helped our relatives in order to earn money. We were in such a difficult condition.

My father went to Japan alone when Korean workers were recruited in Japan.

One year later, he sent us our travelling expenses to Japan. My relatives tried to disuade us from going to Japan. They said, "Why do you go to Japan? What will you do in an alien land, away from your hometown?" My grandmother was afraid that we won't be able to meet again. We all cried. However, we couldn't but go to Japan in order to make a living. My family asked our relatives to wait, saying that we would return in 10 years after saving enough money. I went to Japan, strapped to my elder brother's back, and had hardly any other clothes than I had on me. My family left our household goods in our hometown.

(In 1935 Chong Su Jo was 6 years old. Her family who went to Japan were her mother, two elder brothers, sister, younger brother and herself - 6 in all. Her sister was born in Japan and her family increased to 8 in all. Then her elder sister and her husband came to Japan).

When I came to Japan, my father was working on a construction site (Hirose-cho, Hiroshima City). When I met my father, I cried with joy, as we lived separately for a year. A home was ready for us. Shacks were built behind Yokokawa station. Only Koreans lived there. We lived in a 6-mat room, where we shared a 60-watt bulb with a neighbor. As Koreans didn't have much money, no electric lighting was provided in each house. About 30 families jointly used water service. But we used to walk about 10 minutes to a place where we drew water in buckets. As we didn't have a bathroom, we had to go to a public bath. We went there only once in 10 days or once a month, when we didn't have enough money. So, they said that Koreans were dirty and that Koreans were smelly. We were despised as we were little better than beggars. I thought I should not have come to Japan. Then, we were determined we would return to our homeland in 10 years by all means.

My husband Li Ho Jun worked at Hiroshima station. He was 21 years old. Our house located at Nishikasumi-cho. When I was 17, 2 years after marriage, I gave birth to a boy.

My father went out early in the morning or at 5:30-6:00 a.m. He worked in a place far from home. He went there by bicycle. He returned home at midnight. He really worked hard. My mother got up at 4:00 in the morning and went to work in a rubber factory at Nakahiro-cho. When I was 10 years old, I had to nurse a baby of a "tempura" food shop owner at Tenman-cho. At first, I worked as a live-in, as they promised to help me with my lessons at night. My mother decided that I should live there as I would be able to learn. I wept for two nights as I felt too lonely away from my parents. At that time, I wanted neither to study nor to eat. I wept bitterly for two nights without eating, really. Then, the master of the shop allowed me to return home after work.

It was a hard job-baby-sitting. Ten years old then, I carried the baby (one year old) on my back. The baby hated to be strapped to my back. When I went to take the baby, he used to cry hard. But the baby was forced to strap on my back. I strolled about aimlessly all the day or walked about in a temple compound. As I didn't speak Japanese and as I was not well dressed, the Japanese children hurled rocks at me and I was run after. I was despised very much. I quitted nursing a baby after a year and began to work in a factory.

I married at 15. At first, my mother was opposed to my being married as I was too young. So was my father. My husband was engaged in farming. We had not enough food in my family and there was a rumor that Korean girls were going to be drafted. In this situation, my parents decided to marry me away.

Never Looked Like Human Being

On Aug. 6, after seeing my husband out, I went to pick up wood near a clothing factory (2.5 km from the hypocentre). A big flash occurred in the sky. I was blown away, and did not know what happened. I smelled something like medicine in my throat, a suffocating smell. I felt I was being choked. I thought a bomb had dropped in front of me, I found I was blown away 2-3 metres and fell sideways. Unable to breathe, I lay down on the ground for a while. I thought I was dying.

After a while, I was able to look around me. There was a fire. The baby on my back cried. I was not seriously injured. Houses around the clothing factory were flattened. I saw many people lying on the ground. The fire spread and I hurried home.

Our house, or rather our shack, was also crushed to the ground. Nothing remained. No one was there. When I went to a mountain near the house, I saw many people there. My mother-in-law was safe.

My husband returned home in the evening. His face was blackened and he was seriously injured. His head was bleeding. His clothes were dusty and he looked a bugbear. He was atom-bombed at Hiroshima Station. As our shack was crushed, we lived on the mountain for 10 days. At noon, I went to the Okawa elementary school and received rationed riceballs and crackers.

There were many dead bodies in the playground of the Okawa elementary school. Corpses were being burnt in the playground. Smoke reached the mountain where we lived. Corpses were also burnt in broad daylight. It gave out a very bad smell.

My elder brother who lived near my parents was in despair. His child died. They had lived in Sakai-machi (700 metres from the hypocentre). I spent a night with my parents, sisters and brothers. My mother tearfully told me not to return. This was the last time I saw them.

In the autumn of the year, a large number of Koreans returned to our fatherland. My parents, brothers and sisters decided to return to the homeland, as it was difficult for them to live in Japan. They didn't let me know, afraid that I would grieve bitterly. I was left alone.

(My parents, my elder brother's family, my second elder brother's family, my sisters and younger brother--11 in all--returned to the homeland.)

In less than a year after they went home, my parents and one of my sisters died of atomic-bomb radiation disease. Why was it that they came to Japan and underwent such hardships?

If Korea Had Not Been Colonized, . . .

My husband quitted his railway work. He was not in good health. His hair began to fell off. He helped his father's farming. I made and sold thick malt syrup to support our family.

In August 1946, my husband suffered from high fever for a week and died suddenly. When he went to bed, he was all right. About 2:00 a.m., when I brought water gruel to him and aroused him, he had already lost his consciousness. He had been constitutionally strong and had been very healthy. I don't think he died of high fever.

I was 18 years old then and I was too young. I was at a loss what to do.

Then I found I was going to have the second baby.

(My elder brother, the second elder brother and his wife, my younger brother, sister and my elder sister survived the Korean War.)

In the situation, I did many jobs--selling pickles, making thick malt syrup and low-class distilled spirits --in order to make a living. I kept hens and pigs. As I raised 30 pigs I was too busy to take a rest. I was in the most difficult situation when my second son was born. The second son was born in January 1947, the year following my husband's death. I was 19 years old then. How could I bring up my babies alone, I thought. I felt very sad as my second baby was born as a fatherless baby.

In 1960 my father-in-law died. He suffered from pneumonia. He was afflicted with pneumonia for a day and died. (He was 70 years old then).

After my children grew up, I suffered from many difficulties. But, I had no person to rely on. We were atom-bombed and my husband and my parents died.

Korean Paintings "Crabs" By Chang Sung Op

Old Tale

Legend of Otan

The limpid Taedong-gang River flows slowly through Pyongyang. It has many legends associated with the long history of our people. One of such is the legend of Otan.

I was separated from my seven brothers and sisters. If Korea had not been colonized, we wouldn't have suffered in this way in an alien land.

Nowadays, I sometimes feel lonely. My children grew up and left. As I am 52 years old, I want to meet my brothers and sisters and lay a wreath before the grave of my parents. If I don't meet my brothers and sister now, I am afraid I won't be able to meet them again.

So, I hope our country will be unified as early as possible. After the reunification of the country, I wish to return to our homeland.

. . . . . This is my desire.

(Asked about what was the happiest moment in her 46-year life, Chong Su Jo replied, "Nothing." "What is lucky for me is I have been healthy." In December 1978, she bled from her nose all of a sudden and her bleeding didn't stop. She was carried by an ambulance to the hospital of the medical department of Hiroshima University.)

When I got up in the morning, I was bleeding from my nose. The bleeding didn't stop. I began to lose consciousness. I thought I was hopeless. I was hospitalized at the university hospital for two weeks. I was told to have a complete rest.

I used herb medicine and I attended a hospital. I tried various kinds of medicine. I do not feel good when I strain myself. My hand is benumbed. When I received a close examination, sugar was discovered in my blood. I am busy.

If I worry about the result, I will not be able to continue to work.

(As she didn't know that she was qualified to receive health care allowance, she was not receiving this allowance.) **(To be continued)**

It was 1592, when the Imjin Patriotic War started.

Toyotomi Hideyoshi, the ring-leader of the Japanese Samurai, sent 200,000 troops for aggression in Korea in 1592 after long preparations. His design was to invade Korea and Ming (China).

On June 8, 20,000 Japanese aggressors under the command of Konishi Yukinaga came up to the eastern bank of the Taedong-gang River.

Konishi looked at the Pyongyang castle beyond the river with greedy eyes.

The beautiful Pyongyang castle on the river, the castle boasting of long history, brilliant culture and abundant life, strengthened his desire to overrun it.

But the unfathomable river was in his way. It seemed to him that the river made the castle impregnable.

There was not a single boat on the riverside. He racked his brain for a way of crossing the river. But no good idea occurred to his mind.

Several days passed.

He wanted to attack the castle at once and perform great exploits. But no way was found yet and he was completely upset.

He tore his hair, wrung his hands and beat his breast like a madman, looking at the river. The tide was rising and he dammed it a hundred times.

The sun declined westward and the tide ebbed. He found a shoal in the river.

The sunset threw a magic light on the murmuring shoal and touched it with fire. His face lighted up suddenly and a smile came to his lips. He slapped his knees, crying "That's it!"

He saw three crows waddle across the shoal to the right of an islet in the river. He felt on top of the world.

He came back to his tent and called So Yositomo, his son-in-law, and said to him gloatingly that he would let him do great deeds and ordered him to cross the shoal with his men and fetch all boats from the opposite side.

(Continued on page 8)

Korean Cultural History (44)

Literature (17th-Mid-19th Centuries)

(Continued from the No. 1034 issue of The People's Korea)

After the 17th century the medieval literature of Korea presented a number of features reflecting the collapse of the feudal system, the birth and progress of modern elements, the popular discontent with the feudal rulers and their anti-feudal struggles.

Oral literature as a form of popular literature made headway as narratives, folk songs, folk dramas, and other styles were developed and the existing works refined and made more artistic. This gave a strong impetus to the development of literature in those days.

Korean literature in the 17th-19th centuries was characterized by the reflection in it of the socio-economic changes that had taken place since the 17th century, particularly of the development of commodity-money relations and the gradual disintegration of the feudal caste system.

Newly emerging progressive writers struggled against reactionary literature speaking for the interests of the feudal ruling class. In this course, modern factors began to assert themselves.

Progressive writers beginning with Pak In Ro (1561-1642) created works dealing with the Imjin Patriotic War and popular struggles against the invasion of Korea by the Chin dynasty.

Pak In Ro participated in the Imjin Patriotic War as a sailor and achieved military exploits. After the war, he worked as a bureaucrat. Later he devoted himself to reading and writing of poems.

His poems written as a sailor–*Taepyongsa* (ballad), *Sonung-tan*– are regarded as those of literary works in Korea's literary history. He left many ballads and *Sijo* (a king of short lyric poem) behind him. In addition, participants in the war, and progressive writers, in particular, *Silhak* scholars, wrote many ballads.

In *Sonung-tan*, Pak In Ro sings of his will to fight for the defence of his fatherland, though he was old and ill.

Novels as well as poems and ballads, dealing with the Imjin Patriotic War were written and were popular among the people.

Representative of these novels were *Imjin-rok* (anonymous), *the Tale of the Wife of Mr. Pak* (anonymous), and *the Tale of General Rim* (anonymous).

Imjin-rok (Records of 1592) is a Korean novel, in which the military feats of General Li Sun Sin (1545-1598), who designed a tortoise ship and defeated the Japanese aggressive forces led by Toyotomi Hideyoshi, of Kwak Chae U, general of a volunteer corps (1552-1617) and of Chong Mun Bu, are told. The novel has weak points in that it has no central hero and locks a consistent development of the plot. The novel describes the distinguished military service of individual figures. However the novel portrays the heroic struggles of the Korean people from the beginning of the Imjin Patriotic War and the whole course of the struggle leading to the victory. This novel was read by many people and translated into classical Chinese.

Among other significant novels are *the Tale of Hong Gil Dong* by Ho Kyun (1569-1618), *the Tale of Chon U Chi* and *Okrungmu* (anonymous) and *the Records of Namjong by Mr. Sa* by Kim Man Jung (1637-1692).

Ho Gyun was one of representative novelists of this period. He also wrote novels in Chinese including *the Tale of Nam Gung*, *the Tale of Om Cho Sa*, *the Tale of Chang San In* and *the Tale of Chang Saeng*.

The Tale of Hong Gil Dong was a representative one of these novels. The work was the first of Korean novels and paved the way for the development of modern novel.

The Tale of Hong Gil Dong was a story of Hong Mo, a bastard of Ho Gyun, a feudal bureaucrat. Dissatisfied with social discrimination, he ran away from home and became the head of insurgents calling themselves the "Hwalpin band."

The insurgents robbed powerful clans of their unjust property and shared them with the poor. Later, he attacked Chato country and came to the throne there, to build a Utopia.

In this novel he expressed his hatred for discrimination against bastards, and wrote about the idea of eliminating the gulf between the poor and the rich, and ill feelings against the feudal rulers. Because of this, the novel won the sympathy of the common people.

Another feature of the literature of the early period of the 17th-19th centuries was the creation of literature of the common people, as opposed to conservative literature.

Kim Chon Taek compiled Chongkuyongon, the first collection of Korean poems, which is extant today.

This collection was compiled in 1728 and contained works of about 140 people from kings to kisaengs and nameless people during a period from the closing years of the Koryo dynasty.

The collection included 998 *Sijo* poems and 17 ballads–1015 in all. These poems are classified according to kinds and writers' names, and their brief biographical notes are added. *Haedongkayo*, a collection of *Sijo* poems, compiled by Kim Su Chang in 1768 is also an important work. This collection includes 568 works of noted people and Kim Su Chang, and 315 works of anonymous poets–883 *Sijo* poems in all. Poems contained in this collection are classified according to writers. Brief biographical sketches of the writers are also added. Each work is also interpreted. Detailed explanations are made in the postscript at the end of the volume. *Haedong-kaso* and *Chonggyuyongon* are called the three collection of ballads in Korea, together with *Kagok Wonryu* (Origins of Songs) published by Pak Ko Kwan and An Mun Yong in the latter half of the 19th century.

In the progressive literature of this period, an important place was held by literary works by followers of the practical school of learning (*Silhak*) represented by Pak Chi Won (1737-1805) and Chong Yak Yong (1762-1836).

The following are representative works by *Silhak* scholars. They were *the Tale of Ryangban* and *the Tale of Hoseang*, a short piece, written by Pak Chi Won, *the Poem on Poor People* and *Aejolyung*, poem written by Chong Yak Yong and a series of poems written by Li Ik (1681-1763) and Li Su Gwang (1563-1628).

The Tale of Ryangban (aristocrat) was a satirical novel written in Chinese, falsifying the falsehoods and disclosing the corruption of the aristocrats. This novel deals with the buying and selling of rights and titles among the aristocrats as its main subject. This novel mirrors all aspects of life in the feudal society. The composition as a well-balanced short story and the satirical character of this novel contributed to the development of novels in the medieval period of Korea.

Kim Byong Yon (1807-1863), a wondering poet, also played an important role in the development of literature in the 19th century. When he was 6 years old, his family was punished and its lineage was not allowed to continue as his grandfather, who was an officer of Sonchon county of North Pyongan Province, was sentenced to death, for surrendered himself to a group of insurgents in the rebellion of Hong Gyong Rae in 1811.

Kim Byong Yon had a narrow escape at this time. He began wandering from place to place as a begger when he was 20 years old. When he wondered about in the country, he always wore his favorite bamboo hat (*Satkat* in Korean). So, he called himself "*Satkat*" as his byname after his bamboo hat.

His works were filled with unusual forms of satire and sardonic laughters at the feudal aristocrats.

No collection of his works is extant. Through gathering works found as his own in various places of the country, a collection of his works was published.

In the 19th century when the collapse of feudal society was stepped up and a modern tendency became more pronounced, modernity made itself increasingly felt both in content and form.

(To be continued)

NEWS DISPATCH FROM PYONGYANG

Mar. 6

- A delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Member of the Central Committee of the WPK and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, arrived in Mexico to attend the 19th Congress of the Mexico Communist Party.

Mar. 7

- Leabua Jonathan, Premier of Lesotho, met Kang Su Myong, Ambassador of the DPRK to Mozambique. The Lesotho premier expressed the conviction that the Korean people who are upholding with loyalty the lofty intentions of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, would surely reunify their country under his wise leadership, expressing satisfaction with the excellent development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Lesotho and Korea.

Mar. 10

- A trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Kim Wal Hyop left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the German Democratic Republic.
- A government trade delegation of the DPRK headed by Choe Jong Gun left Pyongyang by plane for a visit to the Arab Republic of Egypt.

Mar. 12

- A protocol on commodity delivery for 1981 between the governments of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the government of the Arab Republic of Egypt was signed in Cairo.
- Vice-Premier and Foreign Minister Ho Dam met the delegation of the Foreign Ministry of the Kingdom of Sweden headed by Lennart Eckerberg, Under-Secretary for Political Affairs of the Foreign Ministry of Sweden.

Mar. 13

- DPRK ambassador to the Republic of Iceland Chon Gi Kap paid a farewell call in Icelandic President Vigdis Funbogadottir. Pointing out that the Korean people owed their great successes in socialist construction to the wise leadership of His Excellency President Kim Il Sung, the Icelandic president stressed that the reunification of Korea should be achieved at an early date in conformity with the desire of the Korean people.

Mar. 16

- A delegation of the Academy of Sciences of the German Democratic Republic headed by its Vice-President Ulrich Hormann arrived in Pyongyang by plane.
- Arnoldo Martinez Verdugo, General Secretary of the Mexican Communist Party, met the delegation of the WPK headed by Kim Gwan Sop, Member of the CC of the WPK and Chairman of the Committee for Cultural Relations with Foreign Countries, which had attended the 19th Congress of the Mexico Communist Party.

Mar. 17

- Yasser Arafat, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization, met Li Hong Ryop, DPRK Ambassador to Syria. The chairman expressed full support to the struggle of the Korean people for the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

Mar. 18

- A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Mun Byong Rok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the 24th Meeting of the Bureau of the World Federation of Trade Unions and the Romanian Trade Union Congress.

Mar. 19

- DPRK ambassador to Sweden Chon Gi Gap paid a farewell call on Carl Gustaf, King of the host country.
- Benin President Mathieu Kerekou met Korean ambassador to Benin Son Chang Su. The Benin president expressed satisfaction over the daily strengthening and development of the friendly and cooperative relations between Benin and Korea. (KCNA)

SHORT NEWS FROM SEOUL

Feb. 7

- According to an announcement by the Economic Planning Board, the number of foreign tourists to south Korea was 982,487 in 1980, 117,244 less than in 1979. The south Koreans who went abroad in search of jobs numbered 338,840 last year, up 43,000 over 1979.
- According to a report of the Seoul district court on the actual conditions of crimes committed in 1980, the number of suspects handled by the Seoul police and prosecutors' office totaled 252,855 in 1980, up 9.5% over 1979. It was also disclosed that the number of those charged with misappropriation and irregularities reached 10,873, up 38.5% over 1979. Those arrested on charge of forgery of bills rose by 55.6%. Those charged with violence, 9.5%, with theft 19.4%. Public officers charged with criminal offenses also increased 50.1%, or over 5 times, the 9.5% increase rate of all criminal suspects.

Feb. 9

- According to a report on human rights made by the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee, civil rights and political rights of people continue to be oppressed in south Korea. The report severely condemned human rights violations by the Chon Du Hwan regime.

Feb. 14

- Graduation ceremonies were conducted in most primary schools in Seoul City. However, ceremonies were held in class rooms at 80% of the schools due to the lack of auditoriums and to narrow playgrounds.

Feb. 26

- According to an announcement made by the U.S. Defence Department, the U.S. will sign an executive agreement with south Korea concerning mutual supply and support, similar the one between the U.S. and other NATO members in order to further strengthen military cooperation between the U.S. and south Korea this year.

Feb. 28

- The south Korean "government" took steps to promote merger of automobile enterprises.
- The Economic Planning Board announced that the average jobless rate in 1980 was 5.2%, that of the last quarter, 6.3%, showing that the employment conditions were the worst in 1980 since 1967.

Mar. 2

- Minister of foreign affairs Ro Sin Yong met Japanese foreign minister Ito who visited Seoul. At the meeting Ro emphasized that Japan and south Korea should have a common recognition of the threat of invasion from the north.

Mar. 4

- The Ministry of labor announced that unpaid wages and retirement allowances reached 4,426 million won in 1980, or more than double those of last year. (Those workers numbered 25,377 in 128 enterprises.)
- Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., deputy U.S. army chief of staff, and Lt. Gen. James F. Hollingsworth (ret.) who once served as head of the 1 corps (ROK-U.S.) met defence minister Choo Yong Bok of south Korea at his office.

Mar. 5

- Chon Du Hwan met Kasuga Ikko, acting president of the "ROK-Japan Parliamentary League" and Mori Matsuhei, its secretary-general at the Blue House.
- "Government" authorities appointed Chong Ho Yong, Lt. Gen. as deputy army chief of staff.

Rodong Sinmun Editorial on NE Asian Nuclear-Free, Peace Zone

PYONGYANG, March 19 (KCNA) — Rodong Sinmun, an organ of the CC of the WPK, Mar. 19 frontpaged an editorial supporting the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region which was published in Pyongyang on March 16.

Follows the full text of the editorial headlined "Great Contribution to Cause of Peace in Asia and World."

Serious Bid for Peace

A joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone was published in Pyongyang on March 16.

The joint declaration points out that it is essential to establish a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia for guaranteeing a durable peace and security in Asia and the world and holds that, to this end, all the nuclear weapons deployed in this region, that is, Korea, Japan and their surrounding waters, should be withdrawn and destroyed, the development, test, production, possession, carriage, storage, shipment and use of nuclear and biochemical weapons in this region be totally prohibited, the foreign military bases and foreign troops which have been illegally built and deployed in this region be withdrawn, and the aggressive military bloc be dissolved and any attempt to form a new military alliance be thwarted.

The joint declaration on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region is a peace declaration and an anti-war declaration which fully accords with the desire of our people and the Japanese people and all the peaceloving people of the world for the preservation and consolidation of peace and security in Asia and the world.

The joint declaration is another shining fruition of our Party's peaceful foreign policy.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung taught:

"In order to guarantee an everlasting world peace and security it is imperative to create nuclear-free zones and peace zones in many parts of the world and expand them steadily."

To fight for a durable peace and security in the world is a principle of the foreign policy firmly maintained by our Party. Consistently pursuing a peaceful foreign policy, our Party has actively struggled to remove the danger of a new war and defend peace in Asia and the world, called for the creation of nuclear-free, peace zones in many parts of the world including the Northeast Asian region, as an important way for the preservation of peace, and made efforts for its realisation.

The publication of the joint declaration of the Workers' Party of Korea and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a nuclear-free, peace zone in the Northeast Asian region marks a new milestone in the common struggle of our Party and the Japan Socialist Party for peace in Asia and the rest of the world and clearly shows the excellent friendly relations daily developing between the two Parties through this common struggle.

Our people fully support and hail the joint declaration of the WPK and the JSP on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone.

U.S. Flexing Muscles

To create a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia is an urgent demand of the situation prevailing in this region.

Owing to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war, northeast Asia has become one of the areas where the aggression forces of the U.S. imperialists are massed, tension is most acute in the world and peace is gravely jeopardized. Seeking a wild aggressive ambition to dominate the world with "strength," the U.S. imperialists are crying that Northeast Asia is an area of "vital importance" for the United States; they make it an important policy of their Asian strategy to direct the spearhead of aggression there, keep hold on south Korea as a colony and a military base indefinitely and, at the same time, keep their control on Japan as an aggressive base and oppose the revolutionary forces in this region.

In accordance with this policy of the U.S. Asian strategy, the anachronistic occupation policy of the U.S. imperialists is enforced in the Northeast Asian region. The United States has been occupying south Korea for 36 years, has tens of thousands of aggression troops accounting for one-third of U.S. forces in the Pacific region constantly stationed there and keeps a large number of troops in Okinawa and Japan proper. And the dark warships of the U.S. Seventh Fleet are moving about their surrounding waters. And south Korea, Japan proper and Okinawa are covered with the U.S. army, navy and airforce bases.

Declaring that it has no intention to reduce the "military presence" of the United States in this region, the new Reagan government totally revoked the "plan of U.S. troops' pullout" from south Korea; it is strengthening its occupation policy and frantically hastening the reinforcement of aggression armed forces and preparations for a new war, advertising the U.S. policy for "superiority in strength."

The U.S. troops' occupation of south Korea and their presence in Japan are not only a most blatant encroachment upon the national sovereignty of the Korean and Japanese peoples but also the root cause of all the misfortunes and hardships imposed upon the peoples in this region and a threat to peace.

Moreover, the conversion of northeast Asia into a big U.S. nuclear arsenal spells tremendous calamities for the peoples in this region. It is a well known fact that Okinawa has been converted into the biggest nuclear base of U.S. imperialism in Asia, large quantities of nuclear weapons are deployed in south Korea and U.S. nuclear weapons are kept in Japan proper. The U.S. imperialists worked out long ago a plan of war of aggression against our Republic, particularly, a nuclear war plan, and set up an operational system for carrying it into practice; they are even staging a joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit-81," a "test war" and nuclear war exercise, against the northern half of the Republic and conducting landing operation and attack operation exercises by mobilizing huge U.S. armed forces from the U.S. mainland, Pacific region, Okinawa and Japan proper. This war exercise bespeaks that U.S. imperialism is engrossed in reckless acts to carry its heinous plan of war into practice in Korea at whatever cost.

It goes without saying that if a war breaks out in Northeast Asia where the U.S. imperialists have deployed nuclear weapons and are openly staging nuclear war exercises, it will speedily develop into a nuclear war and will not be confined to a local war but be expanded into a global conflict. The U.S. nuclear weapons deployed in the Northeast Asian region are fraught with a grave danger of imposing immeasurable nuclear holocaust upon the people in this region and the world people.

The U.S. imperialists are stepping up the aggressive military bloc policy in the Northeast Asian region. The Reagan government is crying that it will honor the "treaty commitments" to the south Korean rulers and "protect" them by force of arms and tries to strengthen its "alliance" with the Japanese reactionaries and inveigle them deeper into its Asian strategy.

The U.S. imperialists are scheming to realize their aggressive military bloc policy by rounding off the so-called "south Korea–U.S. Japan triangle military alliance" and the Japanese reactionaries are up to the heinous intrigue to realize their wild ambition of reinvasion, dreaming of building a "military power" by capitalizing on the U.S. policy of Asian aggression. The aggressive military bloc policy of U.S. imperialism in the Northeast Asian region is a factor of the acute military confrontation, the danger of an armed conflict and worsening situation in this region.

In Northeast Asia the danger of a new war is increasing and tension is heightening day by day due to the U.S. imperialists' policies of aggression and war. This runs diametrically counter to the desire of the people in this region and the world people for peaceful condition be created for the maintenance of a durable peace. And the struggle of the Korean people for peaceful reunification and the struggle of the Japanese people for peace, democracy and neutrality will be accelerated and a giant stride be taken towards building a peaceful and free, new Asia.

The initiative of our Party and the Japan Socialist Party on the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone signifies a great contribution to the cause of world peace and the progress of the people.

The U.S. nuclear weapons which are contradictory to world peace and security and bring the danger of a nuclear war to Northeast Asia must be withdrawn for good from this region. The foreign military bases and foreign troops illegally deployed in defiance of the will of the Northeast Asian people must be immediately removed and the military blocs formed for aggression be dissolved forthwith.

Korea is an area where the U.S. imperialist forces of aggression are most densely massed in Northeast Asia and a dangerous area where a war may break out any moment.

Negotiated Korea Settlement

Now the peoples of all countries of the world who treasure peace are following the developments in Korea.

The peaceful solution of the Korean question is a basic guarantee for averting the danger of a war and preserving and consolidating peace and security in Korea and Asia.

Our Party's new national reunification proposal for reunifying the country by bringing the north and the south together into a confederal state, leaving the two existing systems as they are, is the most realistic proposal for dispelling tension and removing the danger of war in our country and dependably guaranteeing peace in Asia and the rest of the world. As clarified in the ten-point policy of the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo, a unified confederal state will hold fast to a neutral line, enforce the policy of non-alignment and turn the Korean Peninsula into an eternal peace zone, a nuclear-free zone without nuclear weapons, foreign military bases and foreign troops.

If the danger of a war is to be removed from Korea, the Korean armistice agreement must be replaced with a peace agreement. We have proposed time and again to the United States to have negotiations over the problem of concluding a peace agreement. Our proposal is for converting the unstable peace into a durable peace and accelerating the peaceful solution of the Korean question.

The U.S. authorities must ponder over our proposal and act in conformity with the unanimous desire and will of the world people by withdrawing nuclear weapons and armed forces of aggression from south Korea at an early date. They must discontinue the reckless act of encouraging such military fascist clique as the Chon Du Hwan group to aggravate the situation and increase the danger of a war and stop interfering in the internal affairs of Korea.

To create a nuclear-free, peace zone in Northeast Asia, the U.S. nuclear weapons must be withdrawn and military bases be removed and the U.S. troops pulled out from Japan which is a military stronghold of U.S. imperialism for Asian aggression, as well as from south Korea. Only when a nuclear-free, peace zone is created and the nuclear danger removed in Northeast Asia, can peace and security in this region be substantially guaranteed.

The struggle for the establishment of a Northeast Asian regional nuclear-free, peace zone is a righteous struggle coinciding not only with the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples but also with the purpose and desire of the people in the Asian and Pacific region and, furthermore, the rest of the world. It is evoking ever greater sympathy and support from the people of all strata.

We express the conviction that all the democratic political parties and organisations in the world and the progresive peoples demanding peace will express stronger solidarity for this movement.

We will in the future struggle more resolutely for peace in Korea and her peaceful reunification and for peace in Asia and the world.

(Subtitles are ours . . . Ed.)

Tanzanian President in Pyongyang

(From Page 1)

change in the structure of international exchange," he remarked.

The Tanzanian President, revealing that his country "received valuable technical assistance" from the DPRK, expressed hope that his visit to Korea would contribute also to the development of mutually beneficial and balanced trade between the two countries.

Touching upon the recent developments in the liberation movements of Africa, the Tanzanian leader remarked two factors–the determination of the peoples to be free and the united and committed support of freedom-loving nations elsewhere–"are essential for success in all the struggles for freedom."

The itinerary of the Tanzanian delegation led by Julius K. Nyerere included visits to Mangyongdae, birthplace of President Kim Il Sung, the Korea-Tanzania Friendship Kimchon Cooperative Farm, Kim Il Sung Military University, the Pyongyang Metro and irrigation facilities.

(Continued from page 6)

His plan was to make his large troops cross the river at a stretch by boat and shoal and attack the Pyongyang castle, because they could not ford at once.

So Yoshitomo felt heartily grateful to his father-in-law. At ten that night, he led his men to the riverside.

It threatened to rain. It was so dark that they could not see an inch ahead of them.

They could see lights nowhere and all around was quiet, except for the whisper of the shoal water.

On the order of Yoshitomo, his men began to move in a line. They walked into the shoal with the legs of their trousers rolled up.

Their sole guide was the splashing of those ahead of them.

As their line lengthened into the shoal their splashing got louder.

They all went into the river and the darkness swallowed up their long line.

Their splashing died away little by little. The night went on and on. But suddenly the noise of water grew louder and louder.

Konishi was alone on the riverside. He thought the noise to be a good sign of his men's success.

He paced up and down the riverside, impatiently waiting for his victorious men to come back.

But it was in vain.

The tide flowed and the river rose and swallowed them all up.

Konishi did not know that there were the flow and ebb of the tide in the river.

Daylight came at last. But his men did not return.

He did not sleep a wink, awaiting his men, and his eyes were bloodshot.

He was restless.

Abruptly crows flew over the islet and cawed about.

He saw crows pecking at something.

With gloomy foreboding he hurried there. His face turned pale. He fell senseless to the ground.

The edge of the islet grown sparsely with willows was strewn with dead bodies and the crows were picking out eyeballs. Even the crows were merciless to the aggressors.

He was carried by his men to his tent.

But he trembled for fear, only crying "Crow! Crow!"

He thought he would never return alive from this country where even crows did not tolerate the Japs.

From that time people called this shoal Otan (Crow Shoal).

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